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54 ^a Use of farnesyl-protein transferase inhibitors for the manufacture of a medicament for blocking neoplastic transformation of cells induced by ras oncogenes.

57 A method is provided by blocking or preventing the prenylation of CAAX box containing proteins including ras oncogene products thereby preventing and/or treating ras-related tumors which includes the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor.

EP 0 537 007 A1

The present invention relates to a method for treating and/or preventing tumors by blocking the prenylation of CAAX box containing proteins, including ras oncogene products, by administering a therapeutic amount of a protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor. Other aspects of the invention are set forth in the claims.

5 The products of ras genes comprise a family of guanine nucleotide binding proteins that are involved in the control of eukaryotic cell proliferation. Specific point mutations result in ras oncoproteins which have the ability to neoplastically transform mammalian cells, and activated ras genes have been observed in at least 10% of all human tumors. Their incidence in certain malignancies, such as in colorectal and pancreatic cancers, is far greater.

10 Genetic studies first established that ras proteins, referred to as ras p21, must be formed by post-translational modification of a precursor protein with a defined carboxy-terminal structure, in order to exert their biological function. This structure, known as the CAAX box, is formed of a conserved cysteine residue located four amino acid-residues from the carboxy terminus, which in the case of ras is position 186 (except in the K-ras4B p21 protein, in which cysteine is located at position 185), followed by two aliphatic amino acids and any carboxy-terminal aminoacid residue. Mutations affecting the basic CAAX box structure of oncogenic 15 ras p21 proteins completely abolish their transforming activity, presumably by impeding their interaction with the inner side of the plasma membrane. Such interaction requires a series of post-translational modifications within the CAAX box motif which include (a) farnesylation of the cys residue of the CAAX box; (b) cleavage of the three carboxy-terminal amino acid residues; and (c) methylation of the free carboxyl group generated in the resulting carboxy-terminal farnesyl-cysteine residue. The interaction of these farnesylated ras p21 proteins with cellular membranes in some cases is further strengthened by palmitoylation of neighboring upstream 20 cysteine residues. See Hancock, et al, June 30, 1989, Cell 57:1167-1177; and Casey, et al, November 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86:8323-8327.

25 Recent studies have suggested that the donor of the farnesyl residue present in ras p21 proteins is farnesyl pyrophosphate (FPP), a precursor also in the biosynthesis of cholesterol. The transfer of the farnesyl group from FPP, the donor molecule, to ras proteins is mediated by the enzyme, protein-farnesyl transferase (FT).

30 Treatment of S. cerevisiae cells or Xenopus oocytes with inhibitors of HMG-CoA reductase, the enzyme responsible for the synthesis of mevalonic acid, the precursor of isoprenoid compounds, blocks the function of ras proteins in these cells. These results have raised the possibility of using inhibitors of cholesterol biosynthesis, that is, HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, to block neoplastic transformation induced by ras oncogenes. See, Schafer, et al, July 28, 1989, Science 245:379-385; and Goldstein and Brown, February 1, 1990, Nature 343:425-430.

35 Rine and Kim, "A Role for Isoprenoid Lipids in the Localization and Function of an Oncoprotein," The New Biologist, Vol. 2, No. 3 (March), 1990: pp 219-236, disclose at pages 222-223 that "lovastatin [also known as Mevacor], compactin, and related drugs that have been developed for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia act by inhibiting 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase (HMG-CoA reductase), the enzyme that catalyzes the rate-limiting step in the synthesis of cholesterol and all other polyisoprenoids.... The drugs were tested in the Xenopus oocyte assay... for their ability to pharmacologically suppress activated H-Ras^{val12}.... These experiments pinpointed farnesyl pyrophosphate as the likely donor molecule for farnesylation of Ras protein, and suggested a rationale for a novel pharmacological route to block the action of this important human 40 oncoprotein."

45 "Earlier work had already provided evidence that inhibition of isoprenoid synthesis by use of inhibitors of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl (HMG)-CoA reductase could slow the growth of tumors in animals. In particular, continuous, high levels of lovastatin caused substantial growth inhibition of a mouse neuroblastoma.... Although the oncogene(s) responsible for this tumor has not yet been identified and the dosage required to suppress the tumor was rather high, this study does support the notion that protein prenyl transferase(s) responsible for Ras modification might serve as useful targets for chemotherapy...."

50 European patent application No. 91107390.6, published as EP-A-456,180 on 13th November 1991, discloses protein-farnesyl transferase (FT) assays for identifying compounds that block the farnesylation of ras oncogene products. The Barbacid et al invention is based, in part, on the discovery and identification of the FT enzyme which catalyzes the transfer of the farnesyl group from the donor, farnesyl pyrophosphate (FPP), to the ras p21 Cys¹⁸⁶ residue. Farnesylation of ras proteins is required for their attachment to the inner cell membrane and biological activity. Farnesylation of ras oncogene products is required for ras mediated transforming activity. Because the assays of the Barbacid et al invention are designed to target a step subsequent to the synthesis of FPP (in the cholesterol chain), they allow for the identification of compounds that interfere with farnesylation of the ras oncogene products and inhibit their transforming activity, yet do not interfere with the synthesis of FPP, a precursor in the synthesis of cholesterol, ubiquinones, dolichols and Haem A. Therefore, FT inhibitory compounds that don't disrupt important cellular pathways which require FPP may be identified using the Barbacid et al assay.

5 Squalen synth tase is a microsomal enzyme which catalyzes the reductive dimerization of two molecules of farnesyl pyrophosphate (FPP) in the pres nce of nicotinamid adenine dinucleotid phosphat (reduced form) (NADPH) to form squal n (Poulter, C. D.; Rilling, H. C., in "Biosynthesis of Isoprenoid Compounds," Vol. I, Chapter 8, pp. 413-441, J. Wiley and S ns, 1981, and references therein). This enzyme is th first committed step of the de novo cholesterol biosynthetic pathway.

10 Squalene synthetase inhibitors which block the action of squalene synthetase (after the formation of farnesyl pyrophosphate) are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,871,721 and 5,025,003, European patent applicati n No. 89115400.7 (EP-A-356,866), European patent application No. 90113700.0 (EP-A-409,181), and European patent application No. 92108074.3.

15 Preferred aspects of the invention will now be described.

In accordance with the present invention, it has been found that post-translational modification of CAAX box containing proteins may be inhibited by administering a protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor which inhibits the transfer of the prenyl group [such as farnesyl (in the case of ras oncogene products), geranyl or geranylgeranyl] to the cysteine of-the CAAX box by the protein-prenyl transferase enzyme. The protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor will block the protein-prenyl transferase enzyme from catalyzing the transfer of the prenyl group (for example, farnesyl, geranyl or geranylgeranyl) from the prenyl pyrophosphate to the cys residue of th CAAX box, such as the ras p21 cys, or to the CAAX box cysteine of other CAAX box containing proteins. In the case of ras p21 oncogene products, inasmuch as the cys will not be farnesylated it cannot effect interacti n of the ras protein with the membrane so that neoplastic transformation of the cell will be prevented. In this manner protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors prevent neoplastic transformation of the cell, thereby acting as an anti-cancer agent for the treatment of and/or prevention of ras-related tumors.

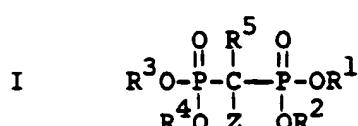
20 Examples of CAAX box containing proteins which have been demonstrated or are believed to undergo prenylation include, but are not limited to, nuclear lamins, α or γ subunits of heterotrimeric G-proteins, γ -subunits of retinal transducin, G25K and k-rev p21, and protein families including rho, rap, rac, ral, and rab.

25 Thus, the present invention resides in a method for blocking or preventing the prenylation of CAAX box containing proteins such as ras oncogene products, and thereby inhibit disease promoting effects of the CAAX box containing protein or more specifically prevent and/or treat ras-related tumors, by administering to a patient in need of treatment a therapeutic amount of a protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor.

30 The protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors, unlike HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, will interfere with pr nylation of the ras oncogene products and inhibit their transforming activity, yet may or may not interfere with the synthesis of FPP, a precursor in the synthesis of ubiquinones, dolichols and Haem A.

35 The activity of the protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors in blocking the protein-prenyl (e.g. farnesyl, geranyl or geranylgeranyl) transferase from catalyzing the transfer of the prenyl group (e.g. farnesyl, geranyl or geranylgeranyl) from the prenyl pyrophosphate to the cys residue of the CAAX box may be assayed by the procedure described in U.S. application Serial No. 520,570 filed May 8, 1990, by Barbacid et al, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

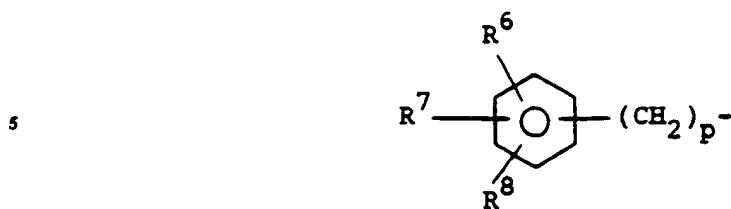
40 Protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors suitable for use herein include compounds disclosed in European patent application No. 92108074.3. These protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors have the following structure



50 wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are the same or different and are H, alkyl, a metal ion or a prodrug ester;

R⁵ is H, halogen or lower alkyl;

55 Z a lipophilic group containing at least 6 carbons and can be substituted alkenyl wherein the alkenyl group contains from 7 to 25 carbon atoms in the chain and from 1 to 4 double bonds; substituted alkynyl containing 1 to 4 triple bonds; mixed alkenyl-alkynyl containing 1 to 3 double bonds and 1 to 3 triple bonds and wherein alkenyl and/or alkynyl may be substituted or unsubstituted; or a substituted phenylalkyl group of the structure

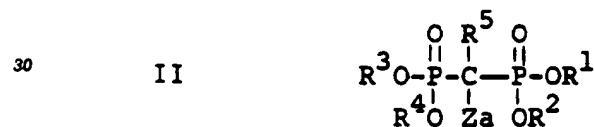


10 wherein $(\text{CH}_2)_p$ contains from 1 to 15 carbons, preferably 2 to 12 carbons, in the chain and may include 0, 1, 2 or 3 double bonds and/or 0, 1, 2 or 3 triple bonds in the normal chain, and/or may include 0, 1, 2 or 3 substituents; and R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ are the same or different and are H, alkyl containing 1 to 40 carbons, preferably from 3 to 15 carbons, alkoxy containing 1 to 40 carbons, preferably from 3 to 15 carbons, alkenyl containing 2 to 40 carbons, preferably from 3 to 15 carbons, alkenyloxy containing 2 to 40 carbons, preferably from 3 to 15 carbons, alkynyl containing 2 to 40 carbons, preferably from 3 to 15 carbons, alkynyloxy containing 2 to 40 carbons, preferably from 3 to 15 carbons, aryloxy, hydroxy, halogen, nitro, amino, thiol, alkylthio, arylothio, alkylsulfinyl, arylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, carboxy, alkoxy carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkyl carbonyloxy, aryl carbonyloxy, aryl carbonylamino or alkyl carbonylamino, at least one of R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ being alkenyl, alkenyl xy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy; and wherein the total number of carbons in the substituted phenylalkyl group exceeds 20 carbons.

15 The terms "substituted alkenyl" and "substituted alkynyl" as employed herein with respect to Z refers to alkenyl or alkynyl substituted with 1 to 4 groups which may be alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryl and/or cycloalkyl.

20 The $(\text{CH}_2)_p$ group may contain one or more alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, hydroxy and/or halogen substituents.

25 Preferred embodiments of formula I protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors have the structure



35 wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are as defined above and Zb is substituted alkenyl which includes from 1 to 4 double bonds and is substituted with from 1 to 4 alkyl groups.

In addition, other protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors suitable for use herein and disclosed in application No. 92108074.3 have the structure

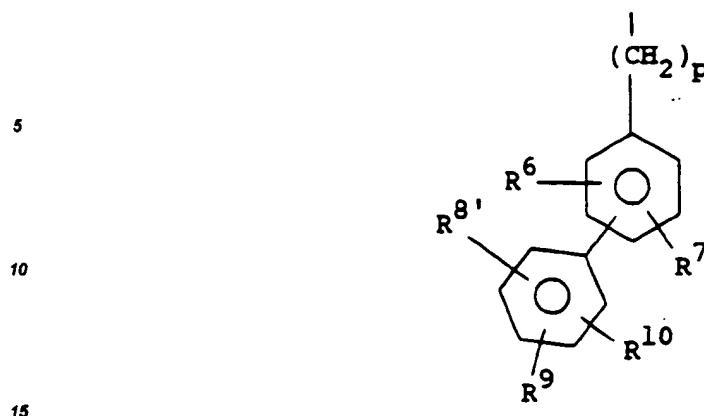


45

wherein
Zb is

50

55



wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ and (CH₂)_p are as defined hereinbefore, except that R⁶ and R⁷ may be any one of the groups included under the definition R⁶ and R⁷, set out hereinbefore, without limitation; R⁸, R⁹ and R¹⁰ are the same or different and are as defined hereinbefore with respect to R⁶ and R⁷, without limitation.

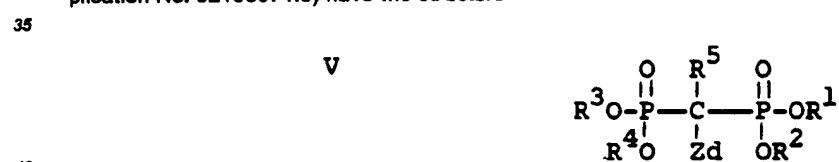
20 Preferred are compounds of formula III wherein the R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰-substituted phenyl is para to the R⁶, R⁷-phenylene. These compounds have been found to inhibit cholesterol biosynthesis when administered orally.

In another embodiment of the present invention, compounds which are protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors (disclosed in application No. 92108074.3) may be employed which have the structure



30 wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are as defined hereinbefore and Zc is alkyl wherein the alkyl group contains from 9 to 14 carbons in the normal chain and is substituted with 1, 2, 3 or 4 alkyl groups.

Still another embodiment of compounds which are protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors (disclosed in application No. 92108074.3) have the structure



wherein
Zd is

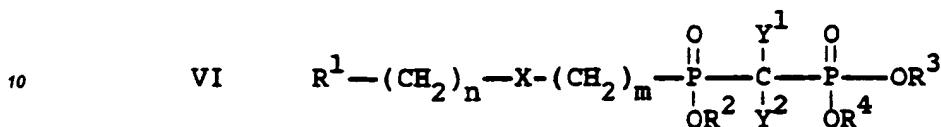


55 wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are as defined hereinbefore and (CH₂)_q contains at least 2 carbons in the chain and may include 0, 1, 2 or 3 double bonds and/or 0, 1, 2 or 3 triple bonds in the normal chain, preferably 3 to 7 carbons in the normal chain, and may include one or more alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxy and/or ha-

logen substituents; and R¹⁵ is alkyl containing from 2 to 20 carbons, and preferably is in the para position, and the total number of carbons in Zd exceeds 10.

Other protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors suitable for use herein are compounds disclosed in EP-A-356,866 and EP-A-409,181, and have the following structure

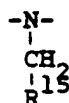
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wherein m is 0, 1, 2 or 3; n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; Y¹ and Y² are H or halogen, preferably H or F; R², R³ and R⁴ are independently H, metal ion, C₁ to C₈ alkyl or C₃ to C₂ alkenyl; X is O, NH,

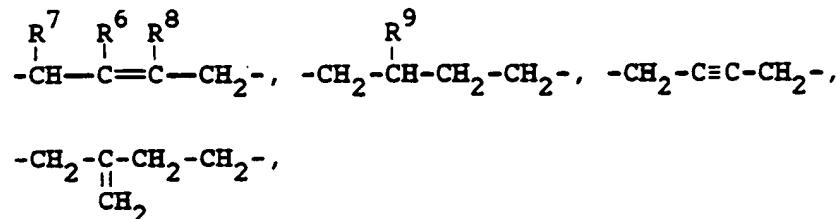
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25

or S (wherein R¹⁶ is H or C₁ to C₅ alkyl); R¹ is R⁵-Q¹-Q²-Q³-wherein Q¹, Q² and Q³ are independently:

25

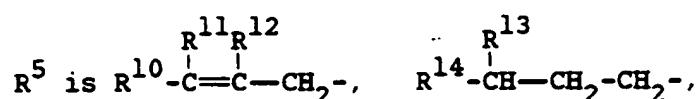


30

35

or a bond, with the stipulation that if Q¹ is a bond, then Q² and Q³ must be bonds, and if Q² is a bond, then Q³ is a bond; R⁶ is H, lower alkyl, halo or haloalkyl (e.g. CH₂F, CF₃); R⁷ is H, halogen, lower alkyl or alkylthi; R⁸ is H, halogen, trimethylsilyl or lower alkyl; R⁹ is H, or lower alkyl;

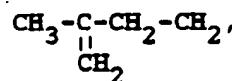
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45

R¹⁶-C=C-CH₂- (wherein R¹⁶ is lower alkyl or H).

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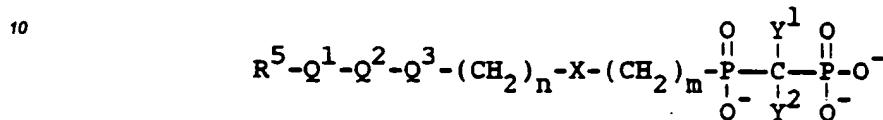
or CH₃(CH₂)_p- where p is 2 to 7; R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl such as methyl or ethyl, halogen, lower alkenyl or haloalkyl or R¹⁰ and R¹¹ can be taken together to form (CH₂)_s, where s is 2 to 7; R¹² is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen or lower alkenyl; R¹³ and R¹⁴ are independently lower alkyl such as methyl or ethyl; with the provisos that if all of Q¹, Q² and Q³ are bonds, then R¹⁰ and R¹¹ cannot both be H, and R⁶ cannot be CH₃(CH₂)_p, with p ≤ 4; if m is 0, X is other than S; and if m is 0 and X is 0, then n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, including all stereoisomers thereof.

The term "lower alkenyl" or "alkenyl" as used above by itself or as part of another group refers to straight

or branched chain radicals of 2 to 12 carbons, preferably 3 to 6 carbons in the normal chain, which include one double bond in the normal chain, and which may include an aryl or alkyl substituent, such as vinyl, 2-propenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-phenyl-2-propenyl, 2-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl, 2-heptenyl, 2-octenyl, 2-nonenyl, 2-decenyl, 2-undecenyl, 2-dodecenyl and the like.

5 Preferred are those compounds of formula VI which have the following formula:

VII



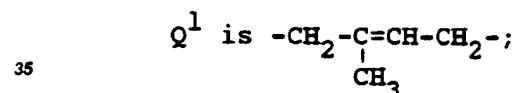
15 wherein R^5 is



25 Q^3 is a bond;
 Q^2 is

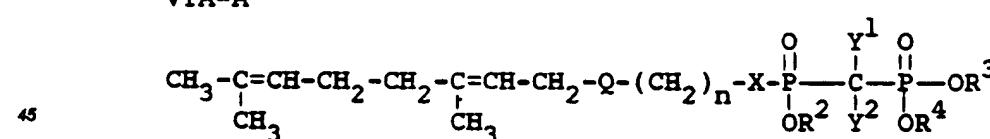


35 $-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2$; or $-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2$;



40 n is 0 or 1; m is 1 or 2; X is 0 and Y^1 and Y^2 are each H or F, in the form of the salts or acid.
 In addition, preferred are those compounds of formula VI which have the following structure

VIA-A



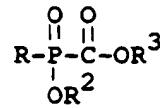
50 wherein Q is



55 or a bond; n is 1 or 2; X is 0, Y^1 and Y^2 are each H or each F; R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are alkyl, H or metal ions; or X is NH and n is 0.

In addition, protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors which may be employed herein include compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,025,003 to Biller and have the following structure

VIII



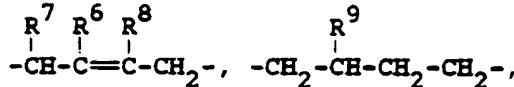
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wherein R^2 is a metal ion, lower alkyl or H;

R^3 is a metal ion or lower alkyl;

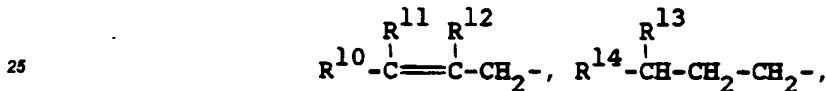
10 R is $\text{R}^1-(\text{CH}_2)_n$, $\text{R}^1-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{O}$ or $\text{R}^1-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OCH}_2$, wherein n is 1 to 4, m is 0 to 3; and R^1 is $\text{R}^5\text{-Q}^1\text{-Q}^2\text{-Q}^3$;

wherein Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 are independently:



15

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_2$, or a bond, with the stipulation that if Q^1 is a bond, then Q^2 and Q^3 must be bonds, and if Q^2 is a bond, then Q^3 is a bond; R^6 is H, lower alkyl, fluoro or fluoroalkyl (e.g., CH_2F , CF_3); R^7 is H, fluoro, low alkyl or alkylthio; R^8 is H, fluoro, trimethylsilyl or lower alkyl; R^9 is H, or lower alkyl;

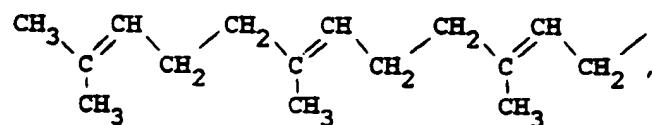
20 R^5 is

25 $\text{R}^{10}\text{-C}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_2$ (wherein R^{10} is lower alkyl or H), or $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_p$ where p is 2 to 7; R^{10} and R^{11} are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl such as methyl or ethyl, fluoro, lower alkenyl or fluoroalkyl or R^{10} and R^{11} can be taken together to form $(\text{CH}_2)_s$, where s is 2 to 7; R^{12} is hydrogen, lower alkyl, fluoro or lower alkenyl; R^{13} and R^{14} are independently lower alkyl such as methyl or ethyl; with the proviso that if all of Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 are bonds, then R^{10} and R^{11} cannot both be H, and R^5 cannot be $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_p$, with $p < 4$, including all stereoisomers thereof.

The term "lower alkenyl" or "alkenyl" as used herein is defined hereinbefore.

Preferred are those compounds of formula VIII wherein R^1 is

35



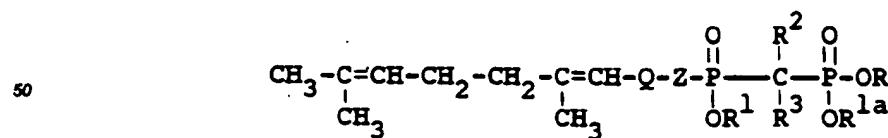
40

n is 1, 2 or 3, m is 1 or 2, R^2 is H or a metal ion, and R^3 is lower alkyl, a metal ion or H.

Other protein-prenyl transferase inhibitors suitable for use herein include compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,871,721 to Biller and have the following structure:

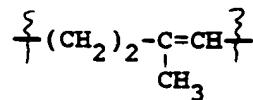
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IX



wherein Q is

55



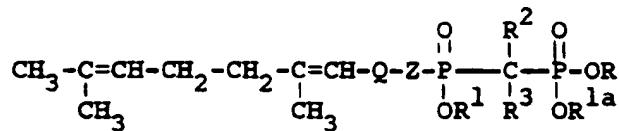
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or a bond;

Z is $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ or $-(\text{CH}_2)_p-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$, wherein n is 1 to 5; p is 0, 1 or 2; m is 0, 1 or 2; R, R¹ and R^{1a} may be the same or different and are H, lower alkyl or a metal ion; and R² and R³ may be the same or different and are H or halogen.

10 Preferred are those compounds of formula IX which have the following structure

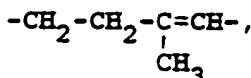
IXA



20

wherein Q is

25



Z is -CH₂CH₂- or -CH=CH-; R² and R³ are each H or each F; R, R¹ and R^{1a} are OH or metal ions. The disclosures of the above U.S. patents and U.S. patent applications are incorporated herein by reference.

30 In carrying out the method of the invention, a pharmaceutical composition will be employed containing at least one protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor in association with a pharmaceutical vehicle or diluent. The pharmaceutical composition can be formulated employing conventional solid or liquid vehicles or diluents and pharmaceutical additives of a type appropriate to the mode of desired administration. The compounds can be administered to mammalian species including humans, monkeys, dogs, etc. by an oral route, for example, in the form of tablets, capsules, granules or powders, or they can be administered by a parenteral route in the form of injectable preparations. The dose for adults is preferably between 200 and 2,000 mg per day, which can be administered in a single dose or in the form of individual doses from 1-4 times per day.

A typical capsule for oral administration contains protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor (250 mg), lactose (75 mg) and magnesium stearate (15 mg). The mixture is passed through a 60 mesh sieve and packed into a N .
40 1 gelatin capsule.

A typical injectable preparation is produced by aseptically placing 250 mg of sterile protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor into a vial, aseptically freeze-drying and sealing. For use, the contents of the vial are mixed with 2 mL of physiological saline, to produce an injectable preparation.

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Claims

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1. Use of a protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for treating and/or preventing ras-related tumors in a mammalian species.
2. Use of a protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for blocking the farnesylation of ras oncogene products in a mammalian species.
3. Use of a protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for blocking neoplastic transformation induced by ras oncogenes in a mammalian species.
4. Use of a protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for preventing prenylation of the cys residue of the CAAX box of a ras protein to prevent ras oncogene activity in a mammalian

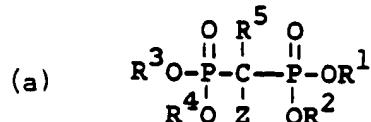
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species.

5. The us as defined in any of Claims 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein the protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor is a bisphosphate.

5 6. The method as defined in any of Claims 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein the protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor has the structure

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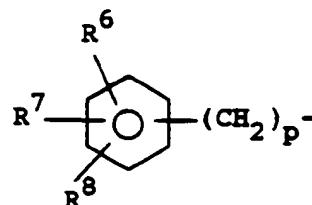
wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are the same or different and are H, lower alkyl, a metal ion or a prodrug ester; R⁵ is H, halogen or lower alkyl;

20

Z is substituted alkenyl wherein the alkenyl group contains at least 7 carbon atoms in the chain and from 1 to 4 double bonds; substituted alkynyl containing 1 to 4 triple bonds; mixed alkenyl-alkynyl containing 1 to 3 double bonds and 1 to 3 triple bonds, and wherein alkenyl and/or alkynyl may be substituted or unsubstituted; or a substituted phenylalkyl group of the structure

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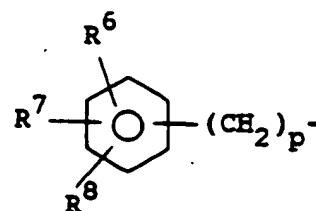


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wherein (CH₂)_p contains from 1 to 15 carbons in the chain and may include 0, 1, 2 or 3 double bonds and/or 0, 1, 2 or 3 triple bonds in the normal chain and/or may include 0, 1, 2 or 3 substituents which are alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkynyl, hydroxy and/or halogen; and R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ are the same or different and are H, alkyl containing 1 to 40 carbons, alkoxy containing 1 to 40 carbons, alkenyl containing 2 to 40 carbons, alkenyloxy containing 2 to 40 carbons, alkynyl containing 2 to 40 carbons, alkynyoxy, aryloxy, hydroxy, halogen, nitro, amino, thiol, alkylthio, arylthio, arylsulfinyl, alkylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, carboxy, alkoxy carbonyl, alkyl carbonyl, aryl carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, aryl carbonyl amino or alkyl carbonyl amino, at least one of R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ being alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyoxy, and wherein the total number of carbons in

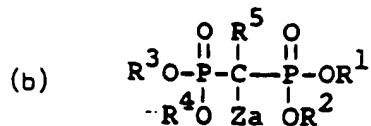
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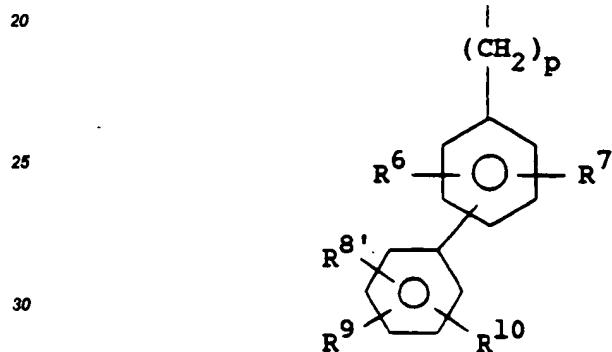
exceeds 10 carbons;



10 wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are the same or different and are H, alkyl, a metal ion or a prodrug ester; R⁵ is H, halogen or alkyl, and Za is substituted alkenyl which includes 1 to 4 double bonds and is substituted with from 1 to 4 lower alkyl groups;



wherein Zb is



R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are the same or different and are H, alkyl, a metal ion or a prodrug ester;

R⁵ is H, halogen or alkyl;

p is 1 to 15;

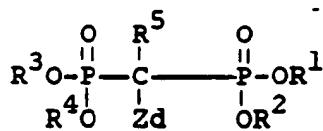
(CH₂)_p may include 0, 1, 2 or 3 double bonds and/or 0, 1, 2 or 3 triple bonds in the normal chain, and/or may include 0, 1, 2 or 3 substituents which are alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, hydroxy and/or halogen; and

R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ and R¹⁰ are the same or different and are H, alkyl containing 1 to 40 carbons, alkyloxy containing 1 to 40 carbons, alkenyl containing 2 to 40 carbons, alkenyloxy containing 2 to 40 carbons, hydroxy, alkynyl containing 2 to 40 carbons, alkynyoxy containing 2 to 40 carbons, aryloxy, halogen, nitro, amino, thio, alkylthio, arylothio, arylsulfinyl, alkylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, carboxy, alkylcarboxyloxy, arylicarboxyloxy, alkoxy carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, arylcarbonyl amino or alkylcarbonyl amino;

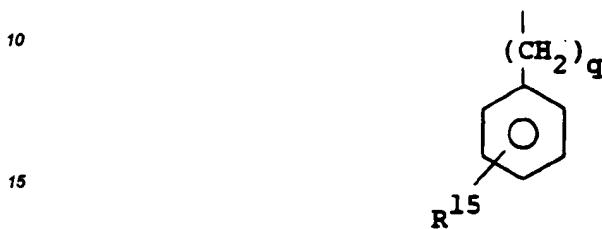


wherein Zc is substituted alkyl containing from 9 to 14 carbons in the normal chain and is substituted with 1 to 4 lower alkyl groups;

55 R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are the same or different and are H, alkyl, a metal ion or a prodrug ester, and R⁵ is H, halogen or alkyl;

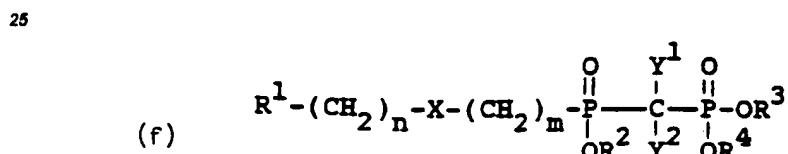


Wherein Zd is

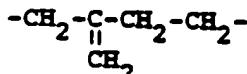


20 q is 2 to 15, $(\text{CH}_2)_q$ may include 0, 1, 2 or 3 double bonds and/or 0, 1, 2 or 3 triple bonds in the normal chain and may optionally include one or more alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy and/or halogen substituents;

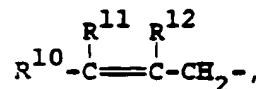
25 R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are the same or different and are H, alkyl, a metal ion or a prodrug ester; and R^5 is H, halogen or lower alkyl; and R^{15} is alkyl containing from 2 to 20 carbons; the total number of carbons in Zd exceeds 10;



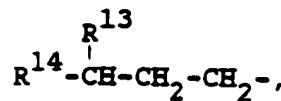
35 wherein m is 0, 1, 2 or 3; n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; Y^1 and Y^2 are H or halogen; R^2 , R^3 and R^4 may be the same or different and are independently H, metal ion, C_1 to C_8 alkyl or C_3 to C_{12} alkenyl; X is O, S, NH or $-\text{NCH}_2\text{R}^{15}$ wherein R^{15} is H or C_1 to C_5 alkyl; and R^1 is $\text{R}^6-\text{Q}^1-\text{Q}^2-\text{Q}^3-$ wherein Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 are the same or different and are independently



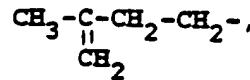
55 for a single bond, with the proviso that if Q^1 is a bond, then Q^2 and Q^3 are bonds, and if Q^2 is a bond then Q^3 is a bond, and wherein R^6 is H, lower alkyl, halogen or haloalkyl; R^7 is H, halogen, lower alkyl or lower alkylthio; R^8 is H, halogen, trimethylsilyl or lower alkyl; and R^9 is H or lower alkyl; R^6 is



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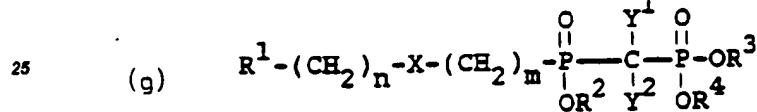


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15 $CH_3(CH_2)_p$, where p is an integer from 2 to 7, or $R^{16}-C\equiv C-CH_2-$ where R^{16} is H or lower alkyl; R^{10} , R^{11} are the same or different and are independently H, lower alkyl, haloalkyl, halogen or lower alkenyl or R^{10} and R^{11} can be taken together to form $(CH_2)_s$, where s is an integer from 2 to 7; R^{12} is H, lower alkyl, halogen or lower alkenyl; and R^{13} and R^{14} are the same or different and are independently lower alkyl; with the proviso that if all of Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 are bonds, then R^{10} and R^{11} cannot both be H, and R^6 cannot be $CH_3(CH_2)_p$, with p less than or equal to 4, and when m is O, X is other than S; and if m is O and X is O, then n is 1, 2, 3 or 4; and including all stereoisomers- thereof:

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wherein m is 1, 2 or 3; n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

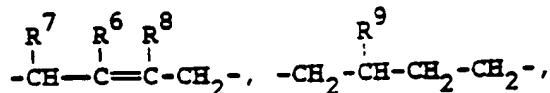
Y^1 and Y^2 are H or halogen;

R^2 , R^3 and R^4 may be the same or different and are independently H, metal ion, C₁ to C₆ alkyl or C₃ to C₁₂ alkenyl;

X is O, S, NH or -NCH₂R¹⁵ wherein R¹⁵ is H or C₁ to C₆ alkyl; and

R¹ is R⁶-Q¹-Q²-Q³- wherein Q¹, Q² and Q³ are the same or different and are independently

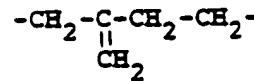
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-CH₂-C \equiv C-CH₂,

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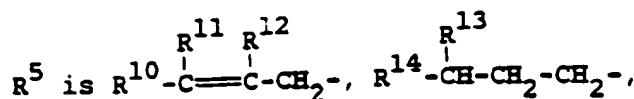


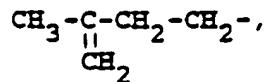
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or a single bond, with the proviso that if Q¹ is a bond, then Q² and Q³ are bonds, and if Q² is a bond then Q³ is a bond, and wherein R⁶ is H, lower alkyl, halo or haloalkyl; R⁷ is H, halogen, lower alkyl, or lower alkylthio; R⁸ is H, halogen, trimethylsilyl or lower alkyl; and R⁹ is H or lower alkyl;

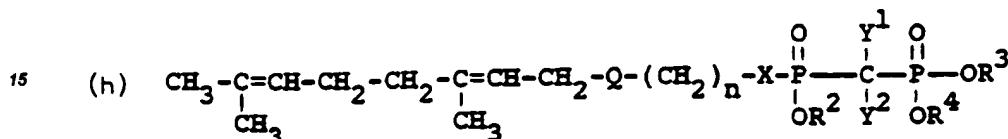
R⁶ is

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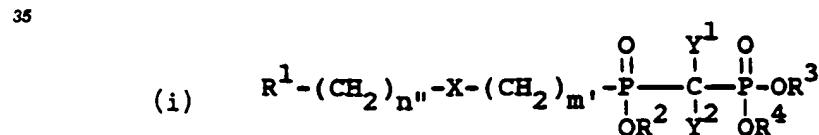
5 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_p$, where p is an integer from 2 to 7, or $\text{R}^{10}-\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-$ where R^{10} and R^{11} are the same or different and are independently H, lower alkyl, haloalkyl, halogen or lower alkenyl or R^{10} and R^{11} can be taken together to form $(\text{CH}_2)_s$, where s is an integer from 2 to 7; R^{12} is H, lower alkyl, halogen or lower alkenyl; and R^{13} and R^{14} are the same or different and are independently lower alkyl; with the proviso that if all of Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 are bonds, then both R^{10} and R^{11} cannot be H, and R^6 cannot be $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_p$ with a p less than or equal to 4, and including all stereo-isomers thereof;



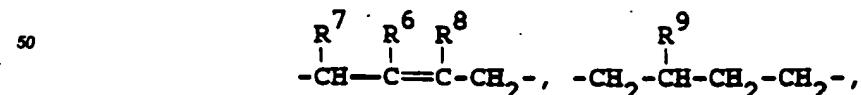
20 wherein Q is



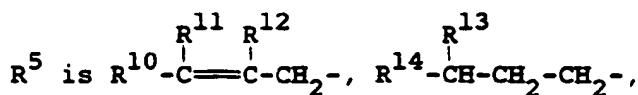
30 or a bond;
 n is 0 to 4;
 X is O, -NH- or $\text{NCH}_2\text{R}^{15}$;
 R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are the same or different and are H, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, or a metal ion; Y^1 and Y^2 may be the same or different and are H or halogen; and
 R^{15} is H or lower alkyl;
with the proviso that when X is O, n is 1, 2, 3, or 4;



45 50 wherein m' is 1, 2 or 3; n' is 0, 1, 2 or 3;
 Y^1 and Y^2 are H or halogen;
 R^2 , R^3 and R^4 may be the same or different and are independently H, metal ion, C_1 to C_8 alkyl or C_3 to C_{12} alkenyl;
 X is O, S, NH or $-\text{NCO}_2\text{R}^{15}$ wherein R^{15} is H or C_1 to C_8 alkyl; and
 R^1 is $\text{R}^6-\text{Q}^1-\text{Q}^2-\text{Q}^3$ wherein Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 are the same or different and are independently



55 - $\text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-$, or a single bond, with the proviso that if Q^1 is a bond, then Q^2 and Q^3 are bonds, and if Q^2 is a bond then Q^3 is a bond, and wherein R^6 is O, lower alkyl, halogen or haloalkyl; R^7 is H, halogen, lower alkyl or lower alkylthi; R^8 is H, halogen, trimethylsilyl or lower alkyl; and R^9 is H or lower alkyl;

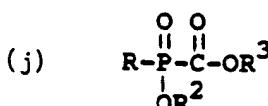


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$CH_3(CH_2)_p$, where p is an integer from 2 to 7, or $R^{16}-C=C-CH_2-$ where R^{16} is H or lower alkyl; R^{10} , and R^{11} are the same or different and are independently H, lower alkyl, haloalkyl, halogen or lower alkenyl or R^{10} and R^{11} can be taken together to form $(CH_2)_s$, where s is an integer from 2 to 7; R^{12} is H, lower alkyl, halogen or lower alkenyl; and R^{13} and R^{14} are the same or different and are independently lower alkyl; with the proviso that if all of Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 are bonds, then both R^{10} and R^{11} cannot be H, and R^5 cannot be $CH_3(CH_2)_p$ with a p less than or equal to 4, and including all stereoisomers thereof;

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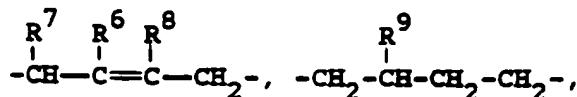


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wherein R^2 is a metal ion, lower alkyl or H; R^3 is a metal ion or lower alkyl; R is $R^1-(CH_2)_n-$, $R^1-(CH_2)_mO-$ or $R^1-(CH_2)_mOCH_2-$, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 4 and m is an integer from 0 to 3; and R^1 is $R^6-Q^1-Q^2-Q^3-$ wherein Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 are independently:

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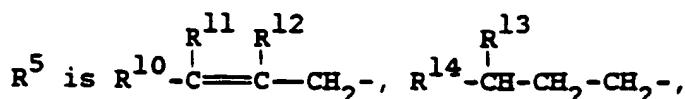
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$-CH_2-C=C-CH_2-$, or a bond, with the stipulation that if Q^1 is a bond, then Q^2 and Q^3 must be bonds, and if Q^2 is a bond, then Q^3 is a bond; R^6 is H, lower alkyl, fluoro or fluoroalkyl; R^7 is H, fluoro, lower alkyl or alkylthio; R^8 is H, fluoro, trimethylsilyl or lower alkyl; R^9 is H, or lower alkyl;

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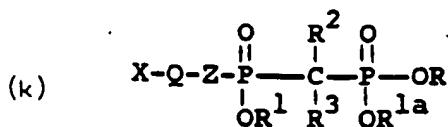


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$R^{16}-C=C-CH_2-$ (wherein R^{16} is lower alkyl or H), or $CH_3(CH_2)_p-$ where p is 2 to 7; R^{10} and R^{11} are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, fluoro, lower alkenyl or fluoroalkyl or R^{10} and R^{11} can be taken together to form $(CH_2)_s$, where s is 2 to 7; R^{12} is hydrogen, lower alkyl, fluoro or lower alkenyl; R^{13} and R^{14} are independently lower alkyl; with the proviso that if all of Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 are bonds, then R^{10} and R^{11} cannot both be H, and R^5 cannot be $CH_3(CH_2)_p$, with $p \leq 4$, including all stereoisomers thereof;

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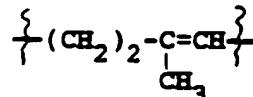
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wherein Q is

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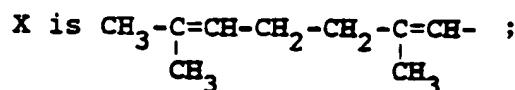


or a bond;

Z is $-(CH_2)_n-$ or $-(CH_2)_p-CH=CH-(CH_2)_m-$, wherein n is 1 to 5; p is 0, 1 or 2; m is 0, 1 or 2;

R, R¹ and R^{1a} are the same or different and are H, lower alkyl or a metal ion;
R² and R³ may be the same or different and are H or halogen; and

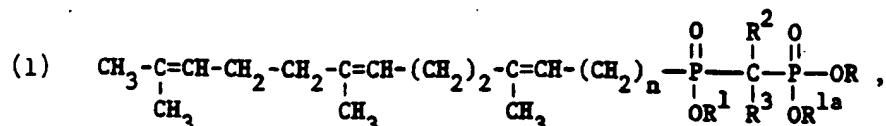
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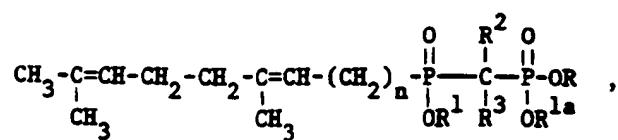
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or

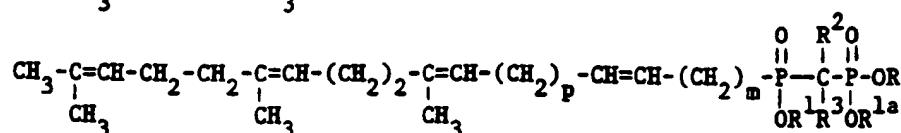
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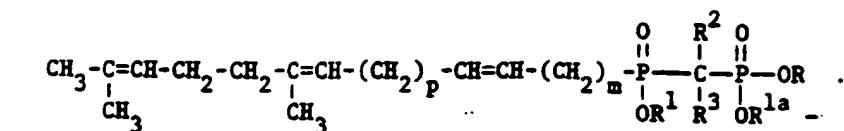
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7. Use of a protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for treating and/or preventing ras-related tumors or diseases caused by other related CAAX box containing proteins, by blocking the prenylation of ras oncogene products or related CAAX box containing proteins by blocking the enzyme protein-prenyl transferase from catalyzing the transfer of the prenyl group from the prenyl pyrophosphate to the cysteine of the CAAX box.

8. Use of a protein-prenyl transferase inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for preventing prenylation of CAAX box containing proteins to inhibit the disease promoting effects of that protein in a mammalian species.

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.5)
X	CELL vol. 62, 1990, pages 81 - 88; YUVAL REISS ET AL.: 'Inhibition of purified p21ras farnesyl:protein transferase by cys-AAX tetrapeptides' * abstract * * page 86 *	1-4,7,8	A61K31/66
Y	CANCER CELLS vol. 3, no. 9, 1991, pages 331 - 340; CHANNING J. DER ET AL.: 'Isoprenoid modification and plasma membrane association: critical factors for ras oncogenicity' * abstract * * page 337, left column * * page 338, right column *	1-4,7,8	
Y	CELL vol. 65, no. 1, 1991, pages 1 - 4; JACKSON B. GIBBS: 'Ras C-terminal processing enzymes-new drug targets' * page 2, right column - page 4, left column *	1-4,7,8	
A	MOL. CELL. BIOL. vol. 10, no. 11, 1990, pages 5945 - 5949; ROSALIND KIM ET AL.: 'Prenylation of mammalian ras protein in xanopus oocytes' * page 5945, right column; figure 1 *	5,6	A61K
A	JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY vol. 31, no. 10, 1988, pages 1869 - 1871; SCOTT A. BILLER ET AL.: 'Isoprenoid (phosphinylmethyl)phosphonates as inhibitors of squalene synthetase' * the whole document *	5,6	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH	Date of completion of the search 18 DECEMBER 1992	Examiner TZSCHOPPE D. A.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
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Application Number

EP 92 30 9184
Page 2

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)		
A	EP-A-0 356 866 (E.R.SQUIBB & SONS, INC.) 7 March 1990 * abstract *---	5,6			
A	EP-A-0 418 814 (E.R.SQUIBB & SONS, INC.) 27 March 1991 * abstract *---	6			
P,Y	EP-A-0 456 180 (E.R.SQUIBB & SONS, INC.) 13 November 1991 * abstract *---	1-4,7,8			
P,X	BIOCHEM. BIOPHYS. RES. COMM. vol. 181, no. 2, 1991, pages 729 - 735; NAGARATNAM P. DAS ET AL.: 'Inhibition of farnesyl transferases from malignant and non-malignant cultured human lymphocytes by prenyl substrate analogs' *discussion * * abstract *-----	1-4,7,8			
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims					
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner			
MUNICH	18 DECEMBER 1992	TZSCHOPPE D. A.			
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS					
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T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons					
A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document					

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